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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/537,501	03/29/2000	Olli Talvitie	460-009334-US(PAR)	6906

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Clarence A Green
Perman & Green LLP
425 Post Road
Fairfield, CT 06430

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

LE, DANH C

[REDACTED] ART UNIT

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2683

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/537,501	TALVITIE ET AL. <i>M</i>	
	Examiner DANH C LE	Art Unit 2683	
<i>-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --</i>			
Period for Reply			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 			
Status			
1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>29 March 2000</u> .			
2a) <input type="checkbox"/> This action is FINAL .		2b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This action is non-final.	
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims			
4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.			
5) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.			
6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are rejected.			
7) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.			
8) <input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.			
Application Papers			
9) <input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.			
10) <input type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) <input type="checkbox"/> accepted or b) <input type="checkbox"/> objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11) <input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) <input type="checkbox"/> approved b) <input type="checkbox"/> disapproved by the Examiner. If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.			
12) <input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All b) <input type="checkbox"/> Some * c) <input type="checkbox"/> None of: 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____. 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.			
14) <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application). a) <input type="checkbox"/> The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.			
15) <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.			
Attachment(s)			
1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .	
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>4.5</u> .		6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .	

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

1. Claims 1-3, 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yajima (US (6,442,379).

As to claim 1, Yajima teaches a system for matching an antenna (figure 3) for a wireless communication device, characterized in that it comprises:

detecting means (8) to detect the matching of the antenna (11) and to generate a matching signal on the basis of the detected matching,
control means (14) to examine said matching signal, to determine the need for matching, and to generate a control signal on the basis of said matching signal, and
antenna matching means (16) to adjust the matching of the antenna (11) on the basis of said control signal.

Art Unit: 2683

As to claim 2, Yajima teaches the matching system according to claim 1, characterized in that said detecting means (8) comprise means (9) to measure the radio power reflected from the antenna (11) and means to generate a matching signal on the basis of the measurement on the reflected radio power (col.3, line 43-col.6, line 40).

As to claim 3, Yajima teaches the matching system according to claim 2, characterized in that said detecting means (8) also comprise means (9) to measure the radio power to be supplied to the antenna (11) and means to generate the matching signal on the basis of said measurement on the reflected radio power and said measurement on the radio power to be supplied to the antenna (11) of the wireless communication device (col.3, line 43-col.6, line 40).

As to claim 11, the claim is a method claim of claim 1; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth in the claim 1.

As to claim 12, the claim is a method claim of claim 2; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth in the claim 2.

As to claim 13, the claim is a method claim of claim 3; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth in the claim 3.

As to claim 14, Yajima teaches the method according to claim 11, characterized in that said matching signal is generated by measuring the distance of the wireless communication device from objects in the vicinity of the wireless communication device at the time (col.3, line 43-col.6, line 40).

Art Unit: 2683

2. Claims 4, 9, 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tamura (US 5,335,368).

As to claim 4, Tamura teaches wireless communication device (figure 1) comprising at least an antenna (20), characterized in that the wireless communication device also comprises:

detecting means (col.2, lines 3-13) to detect the matching of the antenna and to generate a matching signal on the basis of the detected matching,

control means (13) to examine said matching signal, to determine the need for matching, and to generate a control signal on the basis of said matching signal, and

antenna matching means (12) to adjust the matching of the antenna on the basis of said control signal.

As to claim 9, Tamura teaches the wireless communication device (MS) according to claim 4, in which the antenna (20) is arranged to be placed in at least two different positions, characterized in that said detecting means comprise means to examine the position of the antenna (20) and means to generate the matching signal on the basis of the position of the antenna (col.3, line 14-col.4, line 40).

As to claim 10, Tamura teaches the wireless communication device according to claim 4 comprising at least a keypad cover (10) arranged to be placed in at least two different positions, characterized in that said detecting means comprise means to examine the position of the keypad cover (10) and means to generate the matching signal on the basis of the position of the keypad cover (40).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura in view of Yajima.

As to claims 5-6, Tamura teaches the wireless communication device according to claim 4. Tamura fails to teach the characterized in that said detecting means comprise means to measure the radio power reflected from the antenna and means to generate a matching signal on the basis of the measurement on the reflected radio power and to measure the radio power to be supplied to the antenna to measure the radio power to be supplied to the antenna. Yajima teaches the characterized in that

said detecting means comprise means to measure the radio power reflected from the antenna and means to generate a matching signal on the basis of the measurement on the reflected radio power and to measure the radio power to be supplied to the antenna and to measure the radio power to be supplied to the antenna (col.3, line 43-col.6, line 40). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Yajima into the system of Tamura in order to provide enhanced system performance of the portable radio apparatus having variable impedance matching circuit between antenna and radio circuit.

4. Claims 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura in view of Terk (US 5,812,066).

As to claim 7, Tamura teaches the wireless communication device according to claim 4. Tamura fails to teach the characterized in that said detecting means comprise means to measure a distance and means to generate the matching signal on the basis of said distance measurement. Terk teaches the characterized in that said detecting means comprise means to measure a distance and means to generate the matching signal on the basis of said distance measurement (col.8, lines 21-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Terk into the system of Tamura in order to provide enhanced system performance of the portable radio apparatus having variable impedance matching circuit between antenna and radio circuit.

Art Unit: 2683

As to claim 8, Terk also teaches wireless communication device according to claim 7, characterized in that said means to measure a distance comprise an infrared transmitter (col.13, lines 21-41) and an infrared receiver (col.12, line 43-col.13, line 2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Terk into the system of Tamura in order to provide enhanced system performance of the portable radio apparatus having variable impedance matching circuit between antenna and radio circuit.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yajima in view of Terk (US 5,812,066).

As to claim 15, Yajima teaches the method according to claim 11. Yajima fails to teach the antenna can be placed at least two different positions, characterized in that for generating said matching signal, the position of the antenna is examined. Terk teaches the antenna can be placed at least two different positions, characterized in that for generating said matching signal, the position of the antenna is examined (col.2, line 54-col.5, line 30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Terk into the system of Yajima in order to provide enhanced system performance of the portable radio apparatus having a D.C component signal superposed on a transmission signal.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANH C LE whose telephone number is 703-306-0542. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, WILLIAM TROST can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.


Danh C. Le
September 4, 2002


WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600